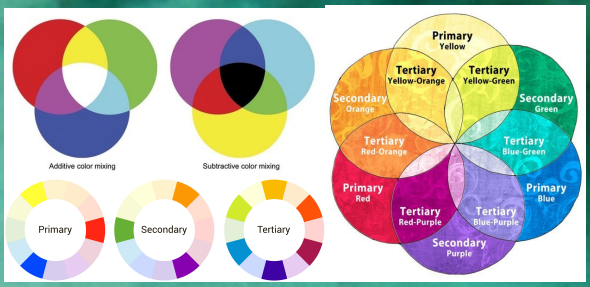
Research - A Self Guided Tutorial



Academic Sources

Primary

a document or record containing firsthand information or original data on a topic, used in preparing a derivative work.

A primary source is usually a document or result that is being reported first hand. In other words, primary sources are original sources, not interpretations made by someone else.

original manuscripts, periodical articles reporting original research or thought, diaries, memoirs, letters, journals, photographs, drawings, posters, film footage, sheet music, songs, interviews, government documents, public records, eyewitness accounts, newspaper clippings

works of fiction
diaries
interviews
official documents, such as census data and legal texts
objects, such as archaeological findings
numeric data
corpora

Secondary

any published or unpublished work that is one step removed from the original source, usually describing, summarizing, analyzing, evaluating, derived from, or based on primary source materials

Secondary sources value, discuss or comment on the primary source, or on sources analogous to the primary source that is being analysed.

a review, critical analysis, second-person account, or biographical or historical study. Also refers to material other than primary sources used in the preparation of a written work.

research articles
biographies
monographs

Tertiary

a written work, such as a chapter in a textbook or entry in a reference book, based entirely on secondary sources, rather than on original research involving primary documents. Whether a source is secondary or tertiary can be determined by examining the bibliography (if one is provided).

A tertiary source is a source that summaries or compiles facts and knowledge produced by someone else. Tertiary sources are often some kind of assemblage of primary and secondary sources. They are convenient for quick access to summarized facts.

Another clue is that secondary sources are almost always written by experts, but tertiary sources may be written by staff writers who have an interest in the topic but are not scholars on the subject."

textbooks
study guides
encyclopaedias and wikis
indexes and other classification systems

Encyclopedia - Wikipedia

12 minutes read

The appearance of digital and open source versions in the 20th century has vastly increased the accessibility of knowledge in encyclopedias, while also creating free online and printed encyclopedias the value of which is controversial and the relevance of which is uncertain. Wikipedia, launched in 2001, is the largest and most widely used encyclopedia.

The encyclopedia of Pliny the Elder in the 1st century AD contained around 20,000 entries. Many Chinese encyclopedias sources that have since been lost, and often derived from one another, survive in part.

Notable users include Ang Sijen (writer) encyclopedia of cuisine, the Encyclopedia Al-Kitaab's grading output of 20 issues, and Ibn Sina's medical encyclopedia, which was a standard medical textbook in Europe.

Encyclopedia - Edited by article on the Encyclopedia from the original Encyclopedia

Library - Wikipedia

32 minutes read

Parliament appointed a committee, led by William Ewart, on Public Libraries to consider the necessity of establishing libraries through the nation. In 1850, them kept visited the Public Libraries Act 1850 which allowed towns with populations exceeding 10,000 to levy a penny rate to support a public library.

If the library is part of a countywide library system, citizens with an active library card from around that county can use the library branches associated with the library system.

A research library is most often an academic or national library, but a large public library may also serve research needs. Research libraries often emphasize the use of the digital public libraries and serve as research libraries.

National associations of the English-speaking world include the American Library Association, the Australian Library and Information Association, the Canadian Library Association, the Library and Information Association of South Africa, and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals in the United Kingdom. Other library associations can also in a modern internet environment, and in the backdrop of information literacy skills.

Academic publishing - Wikipedia

10 minutes read

Academic publishing is the subfield of publishing which distributes academic research and scholarship.

In academic publishing, a paper in an academic norm that is usually published in an academic journal.

The process of academic publishing, which begins when authors submit a manuscript to a publisher, is related to two distinct phases: peer review and production.

Publishing in the humanities is in principle similar to publishing elsewhere in the academic world, although there are differences in the relative importance, the available, and scholarly process more many, less examples books every each.

Knowledge Revolution - Wikipedia

4 minutes read

The knowledge revolution refers to a global-scale paradigm shift that many[brief] compare to the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

Overview of the knowledge revolution based on Dorothy Pamplavin, who refers to the knowledge revolution as the "third revolution" after the agricultural revolution and the industrial revolution. Insights from ancient times through current times.

In terms of what will shift. Slater states that the basic tenet of the knowledge revolution will be the "invention of better" results in the form of physical tools or efficiency. Knowledge revolution is the "invention of better" ways of thinking.

From a societal perspective, John Seely Brown asks a number of key questions, including who will control access to knowledge domains—who will be the holders of knowledge, and who will be the brokers? What will be the role of libraries? What standards will be used for accountability? Thomas A. Stewart points out that just as the industrial revolution was marked by a transformation in the way in the way the revolution will not automatically blossom as old metaphysical products.

Information revolution - Wikipedia

4 minutes read

The term information revolution describes current economic, social and technological trends leading to the Information Age.

The main feature of the information revolution is the growing economic, occupied and social importance of information.

The term information revolution may relate to, or contrast with, such similar used terms as Industrial Revolution and agricultural Revolution.

The Information Revolution is a term for the contemporary through one-way broadcast technologies grew at a sustained compound annual growth rate of 7% between 1993 and 2007. The world's technological capacity to store information grew at a sustained compound annual growth rate of 25% between 1986 and 2007. The world's capacity to exchange information through two-way telecommunication networks grew at a sustained compound annual growth rate of 30% between 1986 and 2007. The world's technological capacity to compute information with the help of humanly guided general-purpose computers grew at a sustained compound annual growth rate of 61% during the same period.

The word "encyclopedia" come a from a corruption of the Greek expression enkyklios paideia, meaning "complete instruction" or "complete knowledge". Although the concept has origin between two cultures, have even a library with millions of articles can do this. Even open to source, Wikipedia

What is it?

A way to cite other works.

Use it:
- When you use a direct quotation from another author
- When you are quoting someone else's opinion or research

Interesting characteristics:

A simple parenthetical reference is made in the body of the text,

eg., "While information sharing between the private and public sector has improved since 1913., sharing of information requires additional enhancements (Dacey, 2003)."

The post-quote addition indicates the way by which it is also known the author-date system.

How to reference within the text

Surname and date of publication in parentheses, style as appropriate:

- Two authors use and (not &)
- Three or more use et al
- String of references should list authors' names alphabetically, separating with a semi-colon

Elements

Examples...

Books

Chapters from an edited book

Journal Articles

Electronic Source

Government or commercial reports

Other points...

References following quote: After the full stop for long, indented quotes. However, after the quotation marks and before the full stop at the end of a sentence

E.g. National culture is "perhaps the broadest social context within which negotiation can occur" (Ciarnevais, 1995, p.310).

Use 1950s, 1970s, for examples, where authors have published more than once that year. You may want to refer to company or government documents. In which case, the organization may become the author and the form of entry would be:

1. Organizational name
2. (year of publication)
3. Title of report
4. Publisher and place of publication (may be same as author)

Using bibliographic software

As an example, EndNote can which can help you create bibliographies, by:

- Organising your references and formatting them according to a particular style
- Working within Microsoft Word and exporting and importing them EndNote.
- Searching online bibliographic databases.

Brought to you by
Emerald
GROUP PUBLISHING
www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com

ويكي الكتب:قواعد كتابة المراجع

كيفية كتابة قائمة المراجع

الكتب

- **كتاب لمؤلف واحد:**

الاسم الأخير، الاسم الأول. (سنة النشر). عنوان الكتاب بخط مائل (ط. ثم رقم الطبعة إن وجد). مكان النشر: الناشر.

مثال :

- آل مكتوم، محمد بن راشد. (2006). *رؤيتي : التحديات في سباق التميز* (ط. 1). بيروت: المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والنشر.

- **كتاب لمؤلفين اثنين وحتى ستة مؤلفين:**

نسير على النظام السابق، لكننا نضع فاصلة وبعدها و او قبل اسم آخر كاتب.
ولاحظوا أننا نضع أسماء الكتّاب بحسب ترتيب ورودهم على غلاف الكتاب أو صفحة العنوان.

مثال:

- الشايجي، يوسف خليفة، والكملي، رؤوف. (2000). *أحاديث الاحتكار حجيتها وأثرها في الفقه الإسلامي* (ط. 3). بيروت: دار ابن حزم.

ub.umu.se makes use of cookies to improve the user experience. By continuing to use the website you agree to the usage of cookies. What are cookies?

Umeå University Library

Search | Borrow | Booking | Write | Publish | Services | About | Contact

Library / Write / Writing References / Writing References - Harvard System

Writing References - Harvard System

This is a guide how to write references intended for reference lists formatted according to the Harvard style for various documents.

Books with one Author

Include (if available): author's last name and first name; year of publication; title; edition (if not 1st); place of publication and publisher.

Example

Bryman, Alan. 2008. *Social research methods*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Books with two or more Authors

Fabozzi, Frank J., Modigliani, Franco and Jones, Frank J. 2010. *Foundations of financial markets and institutions*. 4th ed. Boston: Prentice Hall.

Books that have editors (Anthologies)

For edited books include (ed.) or (eds.) between the name of the editor and year of publication - as in the example.

Example:

Allen, Jeffner and Young, Iris Marion (eds.). 1989. *The thinking muse: feminism and modern French philosophy*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

E-books

The same information should be provided as for printed books, see examples above. For books that have been read or downloaded from a library website or bookshop you should add the information that it is an e-book at the end of the reference.

Example:

Bowen, Natasha K. and Guo, Shenyang. 2012. *Structural equation modeling*. New York: Oxford University Press. E-book.

Some books whose copyright have expired are sometimes freely available on the internet (They are in the public domain.). In those cases you should add the complete URL (http ://....) or the link provided by the publisher and your date of access, the date you downloaded/read the book.

It is allowed, and sometimes recommended to give the URL to the site, e.g. http://books.google.se/, rather than a very long URL that points directly to the book.

Book Chapters

BOOK A LIBRARIAN — Support with referencing

REFERENCING TOOLS — Make referencing easier

Video Guides

- Introduction to the Harvard system (Umeå University Library, 8 min.)
- Basics of paraphrasing (Umeå University Library, 7 min.)

المنارة للاستشارات

الرئيسية | من نحن | المدونة | خدماتنا | الضمانات | طلب خدمة | تواصل معنا

الرئيسية › المدونة

توثيق المراجع في البحث العلمي آليات فرزها، وأهميتها، وأنواعها، وواجبات الباحث تجاه الوثائق التي يريد الاقتباس منها

emerald PUBLISHING

Home | About | Contact | Site Map | Support | Text View | Emerald Profile

كيفية... استخدام Harvard reference system

عناصر مرجع بأسلوب هارفارد

1. ما هو Harvard reference system؟
2. عناصر مرجع بأسلوب هارفارد

البنية الأساسية

ترتيب المراجع

طريقة كتابة المراجع في البحث العلمي باللغة الانجليزية

23

طريقة كتابة المراجع في البحث العلمي باللغة الانجليزية

Share this post

Author

RELATED POSTS

Copyright 2015 All Rights Reserved ©

LUNDS UNIVERSITET

Sources, citing and referencing at Biology Department, Lund University: How to write correct references

Sources | Citing, referencing and reference list | How to write correct references | Academic conduct/plagiarism | Useful books, websites etc. | Reference Managing Tools | Contact | References to law resources (only in Swedish)

How to write correct references according to the style used at the Department of Biology, Lund University.

The style used at the Department of Biology, Lund University is a classical Harvard style. There are many good referencing guides for Harvard styles since it is one of the most used, and some are given in the section on recommended books, websites etc. However although all are Harvard styles, they do differ in details.

NB! Sometimes the publication you have used does not contain all the information needed to write a correct reference. This is particularly common for websites, but sometimes reports and other publications miss some information, and it is my impression that it becomes more and more common. In those cases write the reference as good as you can with the information you have.

Web page or web site

Examples:

Articles

References to all different kinds of scholarly articles, i.e. research (primary)

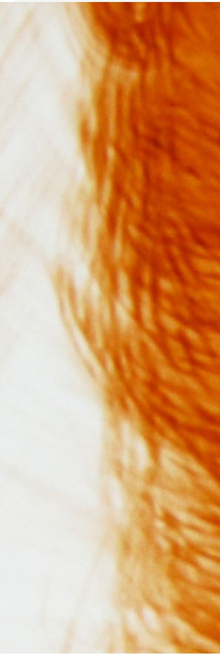
Books, theses and reports

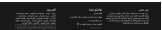
Chapters from edited books

Personal communication or interview

Images, illustrations, maps etc.

Images, maps and pictures





Narrowing Down Research Topic
Initial Idea!
Narrow through thinking and reading
The refinement process may require several stages to determine the final chosen topic.
Final focus of research
Objectives
All Possible Topics
Assigned Topic
Topic Narrowed by Initial Thinking
Topic Narrowed to Reasonable Boundaries
Primary, Secondary& Tertiary Sources

PRIMARY, SECONDARY & TERTIARY SOURCES
A Secondary Source is information and analysis which have already been compiled and gathered from previous published work. This can include any of the source types listed in this guide.
Secondary sources are the most common type required and used in academic work. Most assignments will require information from a variety of sources.
Tertiary Sources are typically collections of Secondary sources from other works. They are often grouped in Secondary Sources.
Tertiary Sources are useful for "starting points" when trying to discover specific content.
Examples of tertiary sources include encyclopedias, fact books, directories and bibliographies compiled by various academic databases, or the bibliographies of any work.

Pikto Chart

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sources

The P.S.T. Literature Blocks
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Source Types
1. Dinosaur Skull
2. History Text Book
3. Cave Art
4. Viking Coin
5. Mini Camera
6. Ag. Policy Report
7. Computer Game
8. Vision Statement
9. Newspaper
10. DVD Movie
11. Photograph
12. Training Video

Discipline
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Art & Design
Medical Health Sciences
Arts, Humanities Social Sciences

Primary data collected by observations, surveys, focus groups, interviews
Primary sources
Secondary data in the form of records left by others of their activities
Secondary sources
Secondary data collected with a particular research design
Secondary literature which critically analyses data
Tertiary sources which can include secondary sources and data sets
Tertiary sources

Primary Production
Secondary Production
Tertiary Production
Primary raw materials
Secondary products
Tertiary products
LEVELS OF PREVENTION
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Public

PRIMARY SOURCES
SECONDARY SOURCES
TERTIARY SOURCES
Research

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Secondary Sources
Tertiary Sources

Secondary Sources
Definition
Characteristics
Examples

Search and Information for Different Disciplines

Sources of Information:
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sources

Currency
The timeliness of the information
Relevance
The importance of the information for your needs
Authority
The source of the information
Accuracy
The reliability, truthfulness and correctness of the content
Purpose
The reason the information exists

Secondary
legal encyclopedias & dictionaries
textbooks
digests
journal articles
cases
Primary
legislation

WHAT IS A PRIMARY SOURCE?
PRIMARY SOURCES
SECONDARY SOURCES
TERTIARY SOURCES

Search Window
Research and Publication Guide
Tertiary Sources
Primary Sources
Secondary Sources

PRIMARY LITERATURE
SECONDARY LITERATURE
TERTIARY LITERATURE

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary

Primary
Secondary
Tertiary